THE WORKERS MUST RALLY TO THE DEFENSE!

I. W. W.
EDUCATION ☆ EMANCIPATION ☆ ORGANIZATION

WORKERS!—"DO NOT SORROW—ORGANIZE!"

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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GOVERNOR IS TO SELECT JUDGE

By CHARLES ASHLEIGH.

The Supreme Court in Olympia, Wash., has overruled the motion of Moore and Vanderveer for a change of judge. The affidavits of prejudice produced before the Supreme Court mentioned the fact that Judge Bell had been a member of the Everett Commercial Club and, therefore, could hardly take an impartial attitude in his hearing of the murder case.

In denying the motion, the Supreme Court took note of the fact that the affidavits presented to it had not all been used when Bell was asked to transfer the case to another court. The Supreme Court was of the opinion that, had these affidavits been then used, that Judge Bell would have perhaps granted the motion. Therefore, it was up to our attorneys to go back to Bell's court and to file with him the affidavits of prejudice that had been shown before the Supreme Court.

When this happened, however, Bell's term was already up and he passed on the case to Judge Alston, his successor in the department.

Our lawyers thereupon prepared affidavits of prejudice against Alston as it was not considered that he was by any means in a position to judge the case impartially. In a conference, Alston consented to get the Governor to appoint a judge to try the case. The next day, however, Alston had suddenly and unaccountably changed his mind and said that he would transfer the case to Judge Bell. This was the original judge charged with prejudice.

When asked the reason for this sudden change of front, Alston said it was because of the expense attached to the bringing of an outside judge into the case and also as a matter of courtesy to Judge Bell.

Our attorneys ventured to suggest to him that courtesy was only a small matter in comparison with the life-long liberty of 74 men, which would certainly be endangered by their trial before a judge who had practically been proved as partial. In the matter of expense, Moore and Vanderveer asked why the County was whining about the expense of another judge when they had never worried about the expenses of extra imported prosecutors or of gunmen. They also went to see Bell about the courtesy end of it and Bell said he wasn't worrying much about that and that they could fix it as they wanted without troubling about his feelings.

On Tuesday, the 16th, the judge announced his ruling that the motion would be granted and that therefore the judge who would try the case would be selected by Governor Lister.

That is the story of the later legal developments of the trial, so far. The matter now rests until the Governor has appointed a judge. The judge can be any Superior Court judge in Washington.

This means that the Defense has gained a minor victory as the case will be tried before a judge who, at least will not be prejudiced by intimate social contact with Everett employers, nor will he be so easily influenced economically by them. It is to be expected, however, that he will share the general prejudices of his class.

STRIKE FUNDS NEEDED.

DULUTH, Minn., January 11th.—The Locals, at Virginia, Bemidji, Gemmell, International Falls and Duluth have elected a central strike committee which is located at Duluth, Minn.

We, the Central Strike Committee, so elected, have decided to send a call for aid from all workers in order to carry on this strike against the Lumber Trust in Northern Minnesota.

The strike is spreading daily. Today a message from Virginia says that all the saw mills are closed tight. At International Falls the paper mill, employing 1,500 men, closed down, owing to the fact that the stock of pulp wood is entirely depleted. The men in the camps and saw mills are displaying splendid solidarity and victory is sure if the strikes can continue for a short time.

This fight is the fight of all red-blooded workers. Money is needed, as the battle line will shortly spread into Wisconsin where the employers are already feeling the scarcity of men.

All funds for carrying on this fight should be sent to Ted Fraser, 530 W. First Street, Duluth, Minn.

BENNE WARSHAWSKY,
WALTER MURPHY,
OSCAR AHO,
DON KOLLE,
Central Strike Committee.

"I am satisfied with my job, my wages and my boss!" Who said this? Mr. Block, of course.



The best woman labor speaker in America is in Seattle. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, "the Joan of Arc of the Labor Movement," will devote the next few weeks of her time to the defense of the 74 men in jail in Everett, charged with murder.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn has been an agitator since her fifteenth year. She has been brought up in the atmosphere of the working-class movement and it has entered right into her soul. Her vivid and appealing oratory can sway thousands of workers because it proceeds out of an intense sincerity.

She has been in nearly every great fight the Industrial Workers of the World have engaged in for the last seven years. In Spokane, Wash., during the Free Speech Fight in 1909, she was arrested. Since then her arrests have been many: Philadelphia, Paterson, New York, Missoula, and other towns have known her in the clutches of the law for her upholding of the rights of Free Speech and labor organization.

The great strike of 20,000 iron-ore miners on the Mesaba Range in Minnesota was the last scene of Miss Flynn's activities. There she was a power in the building up of the miners' solidarity. She is known from coast to coast and in every place that she visits there is a revival of enthusiasm among the workers for the cause of labor.



Miss Flynn will be the principal speaker at a great demonstration to be held at the Dreamland Rink on Sunday, the 21st, at 2 p. m. This meeting is called in the interests of the defense of the 74 men in jail in Everett for their active advocacy of free speech for labor.

Other well-known speakers will address the meeting, among them H. Scott Bennett, former member of parliament in Australia and a lecturer and writer of international repute.

In the evening of the 21st there will be a Mammoth Dance, also in the Dreamland Rink. The tickets sell for 50c each and the profits all go towards the defense of the Everett prisoners. Every worker should make a point of attending the meeting and the dance.

Funds are urgently needed for the defense of the Everett prisoners. Get action NOW! Use all methods and use them immediately. Send all funds to Herbert Mahler, Secretary-Treasurer, Everett Prisoners' Defense Committee, Box 1878, Seattle, Wash.

NEWS "FAR-FLUNG" CLASS BATTLEFIELD

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 9, 1917.—The big paper mill at International Falls has been forced to pull its fires, according to reports. The strike is spreading around Virginia. A solid front on the part of the strikers is being shown. No signs of weakness. Victory is sure if Solidarity keeps up. The bosses are losing thousands of dollars. They can't log with gunmen. Those Clark St. bums from Chicago coming into the Northern woods with hen-skin shoes to scab makes an old jack smile. It takes a jack to cut logs in 40 below zero weather. No wonder they need an army of gunmn to watch them. Telegram, "Send out an appeal for funds." (Signed) Riley.

We have a check issued by the Northwestern Lumber Co. for two days' work for 38 cens. If the jacks save their money they will get rich. Note this from the Duluth News Tribune. "What would have happened 30 years ago if the I. W. W. had tried to pull any of their rough stuff on the lumberjacks of that day." Certainly the jack is not what he "used to was". He no longer appreciates his opportunities.

Nine hundred and six new members for December, 1916. We expct 2,000 for January, 1917. The A. W. O. has entered the new year fighting. This will be a year of industrial battles. The I. W. W. will test its strength in many large industries in 1917. All delegates looking for a field of operation should head for the oil fields.

For eleven months in 1915 the A. W. O. did $9,000 worth of business. The month of December, 1916, this office did $9,000 worth of business. That is almost one-half as much business as was done in the first 11 months.

The oil fields need good live delegaes Augusta, Kansas, is having a boom and the chance to get a job is unusually good. Drumwright, Okla., is in the midst of the greatest oil fields in the world. Active delegates report things very favorable for work and organization. More delegates are needed. Oil Workers' Industrial Union 450 will soon be heard from.

The ever increasing scope and influence of the A. W. O. has necessitated the establishment of District Headquarters. At the present time we have two such headquarters, one at Spokane, Wash., and one at Fresno, Cal. The headquarters in Spokane will cover the territory west of the Rocky Mountains while the jurisdiction of the Fresno, Cal., headquarters extends over the entire state of California. This arrangement will be much more convenient for our members on the Coast and will greatly facilitate and enhance the work of organization. Branch secretaries and delegates who are now operating in these territories should transact all their business with Four Hundred thru their respective district headquarters. Delegates going East during the spring and summer should first settle their accounts with the district headquarters and get clearance papers before they start to do business with the Main office at Minneapolis, Minn. Likewise they must have their accounts with the Main office squared up before they can take out credentials on the Coast. The address of the district headquarters in Spokane is Don Sheridan, 511 Trent Ave. And the address of district headquarters in Fresno, Cal., is G. A. Roberts, Box 209.

New Charter received for Oil Workers Industrial Union No. 450. And also Metal Mine and Smelter Workers Industrial Union No. 800. All members take note of this.

The new $1.00 A. W. O. compulsory assessment stamp is now ready for distribution. They are as important as the dues stamps. After Aug. 1st, 1917, members will not be considered in good standing unless they have one of these stamps in their book. These $1.00 compulsory aassessment stamps were issued by order of the members at their last convention. After Aug. 1st it will cost $3.50 to line up. All delegates should send in their voluntary assessment stamps as they are liable to get mixed with the new A. W. O. stamps.

—Forrest Edwards, Sec'y A. W. O.
—James Riley, Chairman Org. Com.

ON THE REAL LABOR DAY.

At the regular business meeting held at Spokane, Sunday, January 7th, it was moved, seconded and carried, that the Spokane Branch of Industrial Union, Local 400, select May 1st, 1917, as the most appropriate date for the distribution of the ashes of Joe Hill.

It was further moved, seconded and carried that all other locals be notified of our action in this regard, and that we endeavor to have them observe the same date and also that we do all in our power to observe this ceremony in a fitting manner.

DON SHERIDAN, Secretary.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.
General Headquarters—Room 307, 164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

W. D. Haywood .... General Sec'y-Treas.
Jos. J. Ettor .... General Organizer

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD.
William Wiertola, F. H. Little, C. L. Lambert, Richard Brazier and Francis Miller.

Entered as second-class matter March 28, 1916, at the post office at Seattle, Washington, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

A Glorious Labor Victory.

A NEW thing in the labor movement of the world has been born, a child of the changing times. The dream that the economic power of the workers can drive terror into the hearts of the masters and make the courts disgorge their victims is no longer a dream bred of Labor's hatred of masterclass repression and slavery.

It is a fact spanning the war-tossed, slavery-depressed world with the herald of a new dawn. Read it, masters of men and millions! Read it, owners of governments! Read it, moulders of court decisions! Read it, Lumber Trust, vigilante and gunman! In Australia they have a higher court than your court; a higher law than your law!

"Crucify the militants of Labor," said the masterclass of Australia. "Railroad them!" "Release our men, damn you, release them!" said Labor. The Old and New clashed on the world-old battlefield of Might. Sentenced for years, behold a ray of hope for the toilers of the world! A giant hand reaching prison gates. They shake, tremble and open.

It is an interesting story, one of the epics of Labor: Against the forces of Australian militarism, backed by a traitorous labor government and a war-mad country, the radical forces were fighting. Prime Minister Hughes—elected as the spokesman of a conservative labor unionism, which had gone into politics and there forgotten that it in any way represented the workers—wanted conscription. Aiding him in this fight were the courts, the traditions of a race, mug-wump appeals to patriotism and a muzzled press.

Those who were against conscription organized mass meetings of protest. Thru its speakers and press the I. W. W. said that no amount of talk would prevent conscription—that the time was ripe for militant class-action against militarism. Members of the I. W. W. brought into action that dreadful but winning weapon in the class war—sabotage. They declared war on war.

War means the destruction of property and life, but in this war the members of the I. W. W. were more humane than the masterclass—they did not take human life.

Following the arrest of an I. W. W., the capitalist papers spread the news that some master found his factory razed to the ground. One ship-owner, who was very active in trying to force the members into war, woke up one morning and found that he had lost 30,000 tons of coal by fire. As Peter Larkin said: "Kittens are being born every day."

In November the office of "Direct Action" was raided. Twelve members of the I. W. W. were arrested and brought to trial. The trial lasted a number of weeks and the following were sentenced to fifteen years at hard labor: Thomas Glynn, John Hamilton, Donald McPherson, William Betty, Harris Fagan, Donald Grant and William Teen. Charles Reeves, Peter Larkin, (a brother to Jim Larkin) Bob Besant and Tom Moore were sentenced to ten years at hard labor and J. B. King to five years.

The drivers licked their chops, for had they not disposed of the I. W. W. in Australia and thru the use of their courts stricken fear into the stalwart hearts of the militant working-class? They had not! For then followed the lava-hot deluge of workingclass wrath.

The papers of Australia, held by a repellant censorship from printing the news, said little. It is fitting that this message of the power of awakening solidarity should be brought to us, not by a fighter in the ranks of labor, but by one calling it Anarchy, unknowing that it was one of Labor's golden dreams come true. In the clipping given below is the herald of workingclass power thru workingclass solidarity wrapped in the language of those who fight labor. With the destruction of millions of dollars in property by Christian civilization in bloodbathed Europe, causelessly, we can see how small was the destruction of a little of what Labor had created in Australia by comparison. As a colored news note on the War against War the following is illuminating:

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7.—The Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, former Chicago clergyman, who has just returned from Australia, says that country is in the grip of anarchy. Taking advantage of the war crisis the labor unions and the I. W. W. have brought about a reign of terror, forcing the government, by threats of burning the cities, to release from the jails members of the I. W. W. bands who have committed treason.

Mr. Henry said the government at first refused the demands of the I. W. W. leaders, but when houses to the value of $3,000,000 had been destroyed the government backed down. There is a revolt on the part of labor against sending the troops necessary to keep up Australia's contingent of the army. The Australian forces in France are now 50,000 men short.

"Following the election, which the anti-conscriptionists carried," Mr. Henry said, "they immediately demanded that Premier Hughes demobilize the troops he had called to the colors for training. Hughes had to yield and the soldiers so sorely needed by Great Britain had to be disarmed and sent home."

An Enslaved Press.

"BRITONS never will be slaves!" This is one of the pet boss-created illusions in the British Empire. Inspired by this slogan the workers of England have in the past waged many victorious fights for their own slavery. It is a phrase which has been behind bloodshed, outrage and slavery for centuries. With this song on the lips of English workers and the lust for profits, markets and the extention of commerce as the guiding motive in the hearts of their masters, England found it necessary, in the spreading of English civilization, to force Indian opium on the Chinese. With the same high and elevating motives they threw the rebel Sepoys into the mouths of British cannon and the artilleryman, singing "Britons never will be slaves," charged the cannon and shot them right out again.

"Britons never will be slaves!" The song and English soldiers went into South Africa and under the guise of liberty fought for slavery in the Transvaal. Cecil Rhodes, the enslaver, was the pioneer of "Britons never will be slaves," in South Africa.

England is like a great American murderer and philanthropist, who never murders workers without at the same time singing a psalm. It has brought to perfection the method of discovering what damnable outrages are profitable, and then inventing a lofty moral principle as a cloak for its designs.

"Unfettered freedom of expression under the Union Jack" is one of these high-sounding, meaningless terms. Giving this the lie are the activities of the Australian press censorship, somewhat similar to the taste of "democratic" censorship the United States is giving in San Domingo. We have in our possession files of the Australian press censorship, marked "Private and Confidental" and "Not for Publication." How the Industrial Worker got them is "Private and Confidental" and "Not for Publication."

These are all dated from the Censorship Office, Railway Square, Sydney, Australia, and furnish evidence that the Labor Government of Australia is as rottenly militaristic and anti-labor as—well, the government of the United States.

Commands of the censors under various dates are:

"The publication of any reference to the Labor Council meeting held in Sydney yesterday, regarding conscription, is prohibited."

"No reference whatever is to be made in the press to the proposed one-day-a-week strike at Broken Hill."

"Until further notice it is not permissible to publish any reference whatever to the prime minister's discussion with the labor conference. This applies to past and future conferences."

"No reference is to be made in the press to any decisions or recommendations in favor of a strike or similar expedient as a means of resisting conscription or other extension of military service."

"The press is reminded that the publication of grewsome pictures on subjects arising out of the war is prohibited."

"The press requested to refrain from publishing the resolution of the Stonemen's and Packers' Union referring to the minister for defense and to censorship."

"The publication of extracts from the Trade's Hall circular headed 'Labor's volunteer army for home defense' and signed 'Labor's War Council' is prohibited."

All the above and many more of the same nature are signed by the God Almighty of the Censorship Office, G. G. Nicholson.

Making for Ignorance.

OUR attention has been called to the vampire frothings of a street walker in the city of Bellingham. With a subscription of two or three hundred, it is advocating that the people of Bellingham and Washington arise and drive the I. W. W. into the Pacific Ocean. On the editorial page is a big advertisement of the Earles, Cleary Lumber & Shingle Co., which makes evident where the editor gets his inspiration.

Running a respectable sheet the editor would lack the brains to make enough to buy cascarets for a bird louse. Catering to the lumber companies he makes sufficient money to continue spoiling good clean paper with his editorial excretia. Thru the use of fake advertising and the donations of the employers, thousands of such papers exist in the United States. By accepting the profit-inspired dreams of coyote papers of this stamp as truth, the subscribers finally become as ignorant as these editors.

Not only does the I. W. W. stand for Industrial Unionism but it stands for revolutionary Industrial Unionism. Only when the Industrial Union shall be the human race will the proletarians have achieved their historic mission of building the structure of the new society within the shell of the old. Nothing short of Industrial Freedom is the goal of the I. W. W.

The workers produce all the wealth of the world today. They run all the industries. But they run them for the profit and aggrandizement of the pampered and unproductive few. The I. W. W. wants the workers who operate the industries to operate them for themselves. Anarchistic, is it not?

One of the best places to agitate is around the stove. Not the I. W. W. stove in the hall—the bosse's stove in the camp or at the mill.

"FOREIGN" LABOR.

By PHIL ENGLE.

"Yes, the I. W. W. is all right, but you fellows should know that those ignorant foreigners, especially the Greeks, Japs and Chinese, cannot be organized." So spake our old friend, Mr. Block.

"The Greeks can't be organized!" How about the brave Greek miners who put up such a gallant fight against the Rockefeller interests and the gunmen in Colorado? How about the Greek fellow workers who fought side by side with their fellow workers of other nationalities at Lawrence?

"The Japs are no good, you can't organize them." How about the brave Kotoku and his eleven comrades who gave up their lives for the working-class movement of Japan, even as our own brave Joe Hill gave up his life for our class? How about the Japs, and Hindoos and other so-called foreigners at Wheatland, Cal., who refused to work in the hop fields as long as Ford and Suhr were in prison? The general strike called that summer by the I. W. W. would have been a success had not the so-called "white men" picked the hops on Horst's and Durst's ranches. The Hindoos, Japs, Mexicans and Greeks quit to a man at the call for working-class solidarity. But our white brethern—well it makes me sick to say it: They scabbed almost to a man.

A Matter of "Cold-Blooded" Business.

"Yes, but you can't organize the Bohunks!" If by the "Bohunks" you mean the Bohemian, Hungarian and Slavish workers, I wish to refer to Youngstown, McKees Rocks and a score of other industrial battlefields, where they put up brave fights for better wages and conditions. Or do you means the Finns, Montenegrans and Russians? Think of the Mesaba Range strike of last summer and then say that these workers can't be organized.

But the crux of the situation is that we have no choice in these matters. Either we organize our foreign fellow workers and with them we lick the boss, or the boss will organize them to lick us. It is not a sentimental matter of human brotherhood, but a cold-blooded matter of "material interest."

When the masters organize their commercial clubs and associations they take in every one of their class, regardless of race, creed and color. We, of the working-class, must organize the same way. The masters have won in the past because they have succeeded in dividing us along race lines, along religious lines and along craft lines. They hate the I. W. W. because it refused to divide the working-class along any lines.

When the tools of the Lumber Trust at Everett, Wash., shot into a boatload of unarmed workingmen their bullets hit foreign born and native born alike—Hebrew Rabinowitz and Irishman Looney. The masters did not stop to enquire whether the men on the boat were Americans or foreigners.

They knew they were rebel workingmen, who wanted to organize the slaves of the Lumber Trust. They know that organization means power and that with the labor power of the workers organized, they would win.

There is but one class of foreigners not to be trusted—the bosses. They are the real foreigners—their interests are opposed to ours—they are foreign to us. Down with these foreigners!

BETTER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Last winter while the editor of the "Industrial Worker" was organizing in Bemidji, Minn., C. R. Griffin, at that time at International Falls, used to write saying: "Don't get discouraged, we cannot expect the workers to come into the union like bums into a breadline." A few days ago we received a letter from "Griff," who after helping line up fifty men, ended his letter by saying that "they were coming into the union at Bonners' Ferry, "like bums into a breadline."

Under date of January 6th, the fellow worker writes us saying:

"I have just returned from an organizing tour thru the lumber camps in the Priest Riyer country and found the sentiment great for the **One Big Union.**

"I held some very satisfactory bunkhouse meetings, pointing out the need of class solidarity. A large number of jacks lined up and a lot of money was donated for the Everett prisoners, and that itself spells S-O-L-I-D-A-R-I-T-Y. Also sold a lot of literature, mostly "Industrial Workers."

"By God, Mac, things are looking better every day in the logging camps from the standpoint of organization. In most of the large camps the fellow workers wear the button right on the job and sentiment has taken a wonderful change. The jack who does not carry a card is a rare article and he keeps very still about it, being ashamed to have the fact known in the bunkhouse. I tell you, fellow worker, in all the years I have been in the labor movement, I never saw things so good for organization.

"And what is more to the point these men are not just "scissors" with cards. They are reading and studying, and they are fast becoming real revolutionists who demand the overthrow of wage slavery.

"I am going to Spokane Monday, and will probably go from there to Montana, as we are thinking of extending the battle line right away."

The above was a personal letter to the editor and not sent for publication. Who blames the editor for printing it?

All filled petitions asking for a federal investigation of the Everett outrage, should be returned to Herbert Mahler, Box 1778, Seattle, Wash. All workers handling petitions should redouble their efforts before the time set for the return of the petitions.

PARAGRAPH PHILOSOPHY.

By RAY MARKHAM.

That a million men should hunger in this blessed land of plenty would be beyond the comprehension of the man from Mars.

* * *

The chains of mental enslavement are quickly dissolved when subjected to the all-devouring acid of truly scientific education.

* * *

The best and most efficacious insurers of life known to us are: food, clothing and shelter.

* * *

Revolution is the vehicle of progress. The one is essential to the other.

* * *

The workers are every day submitted to the most despotic impositions by their unfeeling masters, because they stand in awesome dread of laws formulated by men who had been dead hundreds, and even thousands, of years before this generation was born.

* * *

"Life, liberty and the persuit of happiness" are nice words and furnish the constituent elements of a very pretty phrase which reads well on paper. But, unfortunately for the working-class, they are very likely to remain mere abstractions so long as the workers refuse to develop the pure and simple material power with which to take and retain them. Only might, used in the right direction and without stint, can make them a vital and dynamic factor in the lives of the workers.

* * *

To be natural, one must be unconventional; to be unconventional is to be stygmatized as a social pariah. Men preferring the lines of least resistance are therefore conventional. Thus do the majority lead artificial lives with never a thought of anything better.

* * *

Regardless of the fact that the decadent laws of this country do not represent justice, or are not useful to society as a whole, the majority yet do not attack or break them because of fear—or respect?

THE NIGHTGOWN STRIKE.

Says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch in an editorial on the lumber workers' strike, "The 1,500 striking I. W. W. workers among the lumber-jacks of Northern Minnesota demand that the companies furnish nightshirts and that the camps shall be cleaned twice a week. The employrs, who are arrogantly resisting demands of such modesty and justice and appealing to the governor for militia, must have failed to count on an aroused and imperious body of public opinion. Any downtrodden I. W. W. who wants a nightshirt must and shall be permitted to have one. Employing companies which palter, import strike-breakers and confuse the issue by shrieking for arbitration only prejudice their own case. What could arbitration do in such an issue? Could a demand for a whole nightshirt be compromised on an award of half a nightshirt?

The merits of the demand for cleaning the camps is not so clear. But cleaning them twice a week has some superiority over waiting until spring and removing the accumulations with a steam shovel."

AT REST.

(Portland Oregonian).

Red carnations, signifying her rebellion against the established order, rested on the casket of Agnes Theisa Fair, yesterday, when several score friends and companions assembled at the funeral service, which was conducted in Finley's chapel. Death came to her Thursday, when, weary with illness, she threw herself beneath an electric train.

The funeral address was given by Harry Lloyd, an organizer of the I. W. W., who came from Seattle to pay his last respects to the memory of his friend. When the street-speaking strife was on in Spokane several years ago, and numbers of the radicals were imprisoned, both Mrs. Fair and Mr. Lloyd were among those taken.

The speaker touched on this experience, and on the release of Agnes Thesla Fair from imprisonment, when she was carried forth on a stretcher, with fellow enthusiasts as bearers, emanciated and weak from a "hunger strike." He spoke of her zeal for the rights of the workers, and of her enlistment in the struggle for industrial welfare.

The songs, too, were significant of the life of the restless woman who lay at peace beneath the great red cross of tribute. They sang "The Red Flag, which swings to a final vow:

> With heads uncovered, swear we all,
> To bear it onward till we fall;
> Come dungeons dark, or gallows grim,
> This song shall be our parting hymn!

Also they sang "The Ninety and Nine," which is not the old church hymn, save for the air which bears it, and "Workers of the World, Awaken!"

The services were superintended by Dr. Marie Equi, a close friend of Agnes Thesla Fair. Many members of the I. W. W. were present.

The body will be incinerated today at the Portland Crematorium, whither it will be escorted by a cortege of comrades in belief.

The ashes will remain in this city until the arrival of W. P. Dougherty, Mrs. Fair's divorced husband, of Coalinga, Cal. He is expected within the month.

Fellow Workers Bat Powell and W. P. Rogers were given 180 days and Fellow Workers B. Rogers and H. Barr, 160, for riding a Santa Fe train into San Bernardino, Cal.

UTAH, DR. TO THE I. W. W.

By PHIL ENGLE.

Former member Joe Hill Defense Committee.

Two thousand migratory workers at Tucker, Utah, went out on strike for shorter hours and more pay. The job was controlled by the Utah Construction Company, which is but another name for the Mormon Church. The strike ended in almost a complete victory for the workers. As usual the master arrested the leaders. Fellow Workers Ed Rowan, the Rice boys, Morgan and others were sent to the Provo County jail, and served terms ranging from fifteen days to three months for the part they took in the strike.

Shortly after the strike was called off a band of fifteen gun-men, led by the notorious Axel Steele, attacked a street meeting that was being held on a prominent street corner in Salt Lake City. The speaker was badly beaten up by the crowd of drunken thugs.

The gun-men then started to beat up the other members who were trying to protect the speaker. However, the gun-men did not have things their own way, as one of the fellow workers, brave old Tom Murphy, disarmed one of the thugs and shot three of them.

Two of these gun-men now resemble Mr. Block. They are "selling shoe strings and walking on a peg," Murphy's well-aimed shots having crippled them for life.

Fellow Worker Murphy spent eighteen months behind prison bars for daring to defend his life. This happened in Utah. Not a singly gun-man was called to task for his part in the riot.

Think of it; a peaceful meeting of workingmen and women broken up by a bunch of thugs, who were armed to the teeth, and no one punished for it, except a workingman who had dared to defend his own life.

A few months later an ex-policeman and his son were murdered by two masked men, who entered a grocery store owned by the ex-bull. As they shot at him they cried: "We have got you now!" Every paper in Salt Lake City said that the murderers were not ordinary hold-up men bent on robbery, but that the motive was personal revenge. Yet Joe Hill was executed for the murder of this ex-policeman and his son, in spite of the fact that no one even tried to prove that Joe Hill had ever in his life seen the murdered man.

Roy Horton, a young socialist, dared to express this opinion on the streets of Salt Lake, and was shot dead on Main street by a gun-thug named Mayor Myton. Mayor Myton did not serve one day in prison for this cowardly murder.

An attempt was made to frame up a dynamiting charge against Fellow Workers Ed Rowan and Virginia Stephens. This failed as the evidence for the fellow workers was too strong.

The morning our poet, Joe Hill, was murdered, Governor Spry came out with this statement: "I am going to drive the I. W. W. out of Utah." When this creature saw the large crowd who marched with bared heads to Joe Hill's funeral, he changed his mind.

When we went to see Joe Hill, the day before he was murdered, he said to us: "Tell the fellow workers for me to waste no time in mourning, but to organize our class and march to victory."

But, while we are organizing, let us not forget Utah!

Utah, that murdered Joe Hill!

Utah, that murdered Roy Horton!

Utah, that imprisoned our fellow workers!

Some day the workers will demand an accounting from the state of Utah; that is from the capitalist class of that state whose hands drip with the blood of our murdered and outraged fellow workers.

A CHEAP OUTFIT.

Workers for the Hill Logging Company at Bunker, have to pay fifty cents for a job in Centralia, which amount is afterwards refunded. They then have to pay 50 cents fore to the job. hWen they arrive, they are met by the following notice:

To all concerned:

Notice is herewith given that no man is allowed to eat in this company's cookhouse unless he is working for the company.

It is not enough that a man is going to work, he must actually work before obtaining meals. Otherwise, cash must be paid for all meals eaten.

HILL LOGGING COMPANY,
By Wm. J. Redmond, Manager.

The men are charged $1.00 a day for the first seven day's board, after which they are charged 90 cents a day.

This company expects their workers to trust them for a month or more for their money, while they will not trust them for one meal, after sending for them. Yet on this job there are workers who say that they owe the boss honest service. Naturally such workers get stung. They have that coming.

Walking up and down the avenues of "our" beautiful cities, in looking at the fine mansions, we instinctively know they do not belong to the people who built them. When we see the people who live in these fine mansions well dressed in silks and broadcloths, we also know that we are not looking on the makers of the clothes. There's a reason—capitalism.

—Alexander.

All mail intended for Local 102, Yabor City, Tampa, Florida, should be addressed to C. Garcia, Box 157, Yabor City Station, Tampa, Florida.

Eugene Belmonth is asked to write to Hugo Allen, 511 Trent Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

ABLE TO FILL THE PLACE.

Vice President Ames saw the following ad in a New Jersey paper recently:

"WANTED—A TOOLMAKER; MUST BE a competent man capable of doing all classes of tool work; must be honest, sober and industrious; wages $15. To work along side of an experienced mechanic. B. P. C., Box 74, News Office."

In response to this he sent the following.

"B. P. C., Box 74, News Office.

"Dear Sir:—I beg to offer myself as applicant for the position as advertised in this evening's paper. I am a young man 45 years of age. I have had 28 years' experience at tool-making and die-sinking, have spent considerable time as a marine engineer; I have also followed up the carpenter business. Have just returned from Alaska, after getting the machinery fixed up to such an extent that repairs will be unnecessary for at least fifty years.

"Besides the above qualifications I am not only good on hammer-power forging, but am also an expert horse shoer and am considered the champion automobile repairer; an experienced snow shoveler, first-class peanut roaster, and also have a gold medal for singing the 'Star Spangled Banner' and 'Our Country 'Tis of Thee.'

"If you find that you cannot keep me busy in the shop, am also an expert on the following class of work: I am a skilled chiropodist and a practical farmer; can cook, take care of horses, crease trousers, open oysters and repair umbrellas; am also the champion plug tobacco chewer of New Jersey, my spitting record being 38 feet.

"My reasons for being unemployed at the present time are that I am one of the Professor Eliot Heroes, and received a gold medal from Carnegie fund, as I have announced myself to starve to death first before seeking a day's wages.

"In conclusion I desire to say that I am possessed of great physical beauty. I would not only be useful, but would be ornamental as well, lending to the sacred precincts of your factory that delightful charm that a Satsuma vase or a stuffed billy goat would. My whiskers being quite extensive and luxuriant, my face could be used for emery cloth or wire brush for cleaning castings.

I can furnish best recommendations from Prof. Eliot, from Mr. Post of the Citizens' Alliance, President Parry of the Manufacturers' Association, and from various employers who believe in scab labor.

"I do not believe in unions, as I can readily see that you are paying too much money for the class of work that you desire to have done.

"I will be pleased to call on you any night that you may arrange, or else you can meet me in the loft of the church any Sunday morning, where I am now employed as First Assistant Organ Blower and understudy to the janitor.

"Trusting to be favored with a prompt reply, I am,

"Your obedient servant,
"READY TO STARVE.

"P.-S.—Any address will reach me."

Machinists' Monthly Journal.

In an enormous arc from New York, through the Iron Range of Minnesota, touching with a scarlet stain the city of Everett, Washington, through San Francisco to Los Angeles—stretches the fighting trench of the war of Labor.

The battle line of France, "from Switzerland to the Sea," is not so important as this, nor will the war endure so long.

"Blast," San Francisco.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

At a well-attended meeting of the Local Defense League for the Everett Prisoners held Tuesday night at the I. L. A. Hall in Seattle, it was announced that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be the principal speaker at the big mass meeting to be held at Dreamland Rink on January 21st. Those who know Miss Flynn's ability as an orator and her power of stirring appeal to the brain and heart of the workers, will attend this meeting. Miss Flynn is one of the great labor agitators of the world and her presence will make this meeting for which other speakers of ability have been secured, one of the greatest ever held in Seattle.

—F. H. Brown, Secretary.

CELEBRATING CHRISTMAS.

We have been sent a clipping from a paper printed in Ontario, California, giving the story of a number of prodigals who did not wait for some one to kill the fatted calf. They killed it themselves. Seven workers, including one woman, took charge of the Verdugo ranch house out of San Francisco, the people being away from home. They decided to spend Christmas in proper style. They barbacued a fat steer and had a good Christmas. F. L. Hartman, who had been feeding the stock finding them in possession ordered them out. He was told that they liked the place fine and that they intended to spend the holidays there. When Hartman returned with deputies, they found evidence that parties unknown had enjoyed a merry Christmas.

Dr. Hawkins will give a talk before the Seattle Literary Club, this Thursday evening, 8. p. m.

Subject—"Death."

The talk will be held at the Yesler Public Library, Yesler and 23rd.

Discussions and questions will follow the speaker. All are welcome.

PROSPERITY AND THE GREAT FEAR.

By SCOTT NEARING

The man or woman who works for wages is followed thru life by a great Fear that lurks at the end of every week, and shows its hideous visage at the opening of every winter. This phantom is called unemployment—the loss of a job.

Unemployment may attack a wage earner for many reasons. Sickness, accident, strikes, lockouts, shut-downs, labor saving machinery—are some of the causes that lead the boss to say, on Friday night, "We will not need you next week." That sentence is as frightful as it is final. The job stops. The wage stops. Unless another job can be found, the wolf will be whining at the door.

Prosperity reigned in the United States during 1915 and 1916. The present generation cannot remember a time when the wheels of industry were turning faster, when the demands for labor were more insistent, when the products and profits of American industry were more vast than they have been during these two years.

The call for labor is sounded from every city. The casual reader of the daily papers would assert with conviction that there were at least four jobs demanding the presence of every three able-bodied men in the country.

Despite this impression there was a serious unemployment problem in the United States during this whole period of apparent prosperity. The unemployment facts for the most prosperous years in the twentieth century are published by several states, among them Massachusetts, which has been a hive of industry ever since the beginning of the war. The latest Massachusetts bulletin, just published, gives some interesting facts on unemployment in 1916, of members of labor unions in Massachusetts. No facts are furnished for non-union wage earners.

On June 30, 1916, that is during the summer when there was the greatest demand for labor, 7,358 union men and women in the chief cities of Massachusetts were unemployed. This number constituted 4.2 per cent of the total membership of the unions making reports to the Bureau of Statistics.

During the previous winter the rate of unemployment had been higher. In September, 1915, it was 7 per cent; December, 1915, 8.6 per cent; March, 1916, 8.6 per cent.

It is interesting to note that this unemployment was distributed rather evenly over the different trades, with the exception of the building trades. Thus in June, 1916, the rate of unemployment of the boot and shoe industry, the textile industry, transportation, printing and allied trades, and "all other industries and trades" was from 3 to 4 per cent. In the building trades it was 7.6 per cent.

Unemployment was therefore very general, and not confined to any particular industry.

The report further shows the causes which created the unemployment in June, 1916. Of the 7,358 persons unemployed, 2,527 were unemployed because of disability—sickness, accident, old age, etc.; 2,323 because of lack of work; 1,504 because of strikes and lockouts; 506 because of bad weather, and 498 for other causes.

In short the modern system of industrial production is so organized that in one of the most active industrial sections of the country, in the great centers of industry, during a year of unprecedented prosperity, thousands of people were constantly out of employment because of conditions over which they themselves had little or no control.

The year 1916 has been one of feverish industrial activity. Yet, even in this most prosperous of prosperous years, the great fear of unemployment was haunting thousands of homes in one of the richest states on the American continent.

BURNING THE ICE.

Says the Chicago Examiner Jan. 3rd, under date from Kenosha, Wisconsin, "The big icehouse of the Harry Lawler Ice Co., at the upper end of Twin Lakes in the Western part of the country, was destroyed by an incendiary fire just after 9 o'clock tonight. The loss will exceed $50,000. Tuesday morning, a strike, alleged to have been instituted by the I. W. W., broke out at the Lawler plant and 275 men refused to go to work. The houses were under guard by deputies until early this morning when a settlement was reached by which a majority of the men returned to work. Others—a hundred of them—were paid off and shipped back to Chicago. It was declared that the men paid off were nearly all members of the I. W. W. It is alleged that the building had been kerosened."

When all the ice is reduced to ashes we suppose the "pesky go-abouts" will be accused of burning up the lakes.

SEATTLE MAIL LIST.

Louis Abel, Oscar Anderson, Jas. D. Bates, Harry Brandt, James Bateman, John Bung, Paul Carle, F. W. Carlin, C. S. Cronk, Colin Cautts, J. Camlin, James Davidson, Carl Dergets, James Davis, P. Esteve, Geo. Grabou, Walter Grahl, T. Gray, Karl Grimm, John Greenwald, Chas. Gallway, John Howard, Clifford Hurlbut, Jakob Haller, Harold Holmes, Jack Happala, T. E. Hickey, Reignald Isom, Clarence M. Jones, Jack Letouny, William Ledingham 5, Wm. Lagvag, Chas. Miller, W. B. Montgomery, John McBride, Arthur Nix, Fred Nelson, Bennie Noll, James Oranan, Frank Prasslay, H. Price, Ulrich Pilon, Bryon Pennington, Harry Petterson, A. Ross, Manuel Sastre, O. Schulz, Larry Sullivan, W. D. Thomas, John Vantesbeack, Albert Waggon, Albert Winkler, Anders Wilklund, Wm. Wilson, Fred Wilson, Harry C. Wolton.

Lawrence Luncaney, Card Number 187184 was killed by a train at Riverside, Cal.

SEEMS TO BE GAINING WISDOM.

(From Mesaba Ore).

Governor Burnquist appears to have learned a little something, and if we were just saying something to be mean, we say it was high time.

The Industrial Workers of the World strike at the logging camps of the Brooks-Backus Company brought Business Man Backus off his soft cushions in a hurry and he lost no time in pouring his tale of woe into the governor's ear—and you can readily believe it was some tale.

But the governor didn't come as near breaking his neck in response as he did to the mining companies last summer, and that gives us the hope that he is gaining in wisdom.

He promised Business Man Backus that he would investigate the situation, and if he does that, honestly and with the intention of playing the game on the square, he will find out a lot of things that will prove mighty useful to him, if he cares to make use of them. And a little application here and there would be of benefit to the people of the state Mr. Burnquist was elected to serve.

Backus has lorded it over Koochiching county ever since the county was erected—in fact he had a high hand in slicing up Itasca county—and if there is any punishing to be done he should be given his share along with the other law-violators, if there are others, and he has quite a wad of it coming if he gets his just deserts.

We don't know anything about the conditions that brought on the strike (we don't believe anything we read in the capitalistic newspapers like the Duluth News Tribune about the goings on of the strikers), but we do know that no matter how lawless the strikers become, they will have to go somewhat to keep in sight of Business Man Backus.

And those are the things that Governor Burnquist should thoroly investigate before again making an ass of himself as he did when the mining companies got the hook in his eye last summer.

The Brooks-Backus people not only have extensive logging interests, great land holdings, a county to hold it in and a city to administer it from, but the biggest paper-making mill in the world—at which wages are kept at the lowest living notch all the time. This mill is a part of the combination that is soaking every newspaper man in the United States, and we can see where Business Man Backus will get a lot of sympathy from the Minnesota publishers in his time of great trouble.

It's a rocky road to Dublin, old top.

Somebody said the Industrial Workers of the World had abandoned the Mesaba to its fate. Duluth News Tribune, probably.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING IN EVERETT

Last Sunday evening, Charles Ashleigh spoke before a capacity audience in the Forum Hall, Everett. This was the occasion of the Snohomish County Socialist Party Rally. The Socialist Party had invited Fellow Worker Ashleigh to come over from Seattle to talk on the "War of Everett." Ashleigh described the Everett massacre and related some of the doings of the prosecution in their effort to discredit the working-class movement and put our men behind the bars for life. He also cheered up some of the taxpayers present by telling them of the enormous expenses the prosecution was piling up by spending money on special deputies, imported prosecutors, the Pinkerton Agency and other luxuries. A collection of $25 was taken up for the Everett Defense.

TRYING TO BREAK RECORD.

Another big smoker for the benefit of the Everett prisoners is to be held at the I. W. W. Hall, 208½ Second Avenue South, Seattle, Wash., on Saturday, January 27th.

It is unecessary to state that this smoker will be an assured success. Seattle smokers are always that. A new committee has been appointed and already they are talking of beating the record hung up by the last smoker and giving those who attend a better time. Some of those who attended the last smoker know that they will have to go some to give a much better entertainment. Boxing will be, as usual, one of the principal features of the bill. There will also be good vaudeville and good refreshments.

The members of the committee say that their aim is to clear four hundred dollars for the benefit of the prisoners.

One thing is sure, and that is that those who do not come early and buy their tickets early, may have to stand up or remain outside, as Seattle smokers always draw a capacity house.

As at the last smoker, the tickets will cost 50 cents for general admission, with reserved seats costing a half-dollar more.

THE MISSING LINK.

Fellow Worker John Martin sends the "Industrial Worker" a picture of Professor Margarethe Zelenka, who has spent years of her life looking for the missing link, according to the paper from which the picture is clipped, and who is going to California shortly.

The fellow worker recommends that we send her a copy of Joe Hill's "Scissorbill." He thinks she is coming to the proper state, and that on the job on which he is working there are forty missing links of the kind who pack their beds on their back and say: "The I. W. W. is all right—but—it's too radical."

PREAMBLE I. W. W.

The working class and the employing class have nothing in common. There can be no peace so long as hunger and want are found among millions of the working people and the few, who make up the employing class, have all the good things of life.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

We find that the centering of the management of industries into fewer and fewer hands makes the trade unions unable to cope with the ever growing power of the employing class. The trade unions foster a state of affairs which allows one set of workers to be pitted against another set of workers in the same industry, thereby helping defeat one another in wage wars. Moreover, the trade unions aid the employing class to mislead the workers into the belief that the working class have interests in common with their employers.

These conditions can be changed and the interests of the working class upheld only by an organization formed in such a way that all its members in any one industry, or in all industries, if necessary, cease work whenever a strike or lockout is on in any department thereof, thus making an injury to one an injury to all.

Instead of the conservative motto, "A fair day's wage for a fair day's work," we must inscribe on our banner the revolutionary watchword, "Abolition of the wage system."

It is the historic mission of the working class to do away with capitalism. The army of production must be organized, not only for the every day struggle with capitalists, but also to carry on production when capitalism shall have been overthrown. By organizing industrially we are forming the structure of the new society within the shell of the old.

DON'T LET YOUR SUBSCRIPTION EXPIRE!

Every subscriber will find a number opposite the name on the mailing wrapper or tag. Watch that number. It designates the last issue of the "Industrial Worker" you will get if you do not renew.

This is issue No. 41.

At the last business meeting of Eureka Local, No. 431, A. Caccia was elected secretary. All matters pertaining to the organization should be addressed to him at Box 533, Eureka, Cal.

The hall of this local is at 80 E. Street. All members will receive a cordial welcome.

The I. W. W. Press

INDUSTRIAL WORKER.

Published Weekly by the Western Locals of the Industrial Workers of the World. Box 1857, Seattle, Wash.

"INDUSTRIAL WORKER"
(Jewish)
Printed every month, 35 cents a year, address: Box 7, Station P., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SOLIDARITY
English. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Published by the I. W. W. Publishing Bureau, 112 Hamilton Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

"A BERMUNKAS"
(The Wage Worker)
Hungarian. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 per year. 350 East 81st St., New York, N. Y.

"DARBININKU BALSAS"
(The Voice of The Workers)
Lithuanian. Weekly, $1.50 per year, 869 Hollins St., Baltimore, Md.

"HET LICHT"
(The Light)
Flemish. Monthly, 50 cents per year. Franco-Belgian Hall, 9 Mason St., Lawrence, Mass.

"IL PROLETARIO"
(The Proletariat)
Italian. Weekly, $1.00 per year. Gen. Del. Hanover Sta., Boston, Mass.

"EL REBELDE"
(The Rebel)
Spanish. Bi-Weekly, 50c a year. Bundle rate 2 cents per copy. Address all communications and remittances to Administrator, El Rebelde, Box 1279, Los Angeles, California.

"RABOCHAYA RECH"
(The Voice of Labor)
Russian. Weekly. 50 cents a year. Bundle rates 1 cent per copy outside Chicago. Address: 1146 South Desplaines St., Chicago, Ill.

"A LUZ"
(Light)
Portuguese. Semi-Monthly. Subscription 50 cents a year. Bundles of 50 at 1 cent per copy. Address: 699 South First St., New Bedford, Mass.

"ALLARM"
(Alarm)
Swedish Norwegian-Danish. 50 cents a year. Box 179 Minneapolis, Minn.

"SOLIDARNOSC"
(Solidarity)
Polish. Semi-Monthly, $1.00 a year. 307-164 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

AUSTRALIAN ADMINISTRATION
"Direct Action" (English), Weekly. $1.50 per year. 330 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

UNION MEN (?) AS COMPANY GUNMEN

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., Jan. 9th.—This one-man-town has lately passed thru what the local "owned" papers term a "crisis" and the disease has been nothing more or less than the I. W. W. horrors. Its not what did happen, its what might have happened that caused the yellow to completely overcome Big-Boy Backus and his faithful hirelings. The Backus-Brooks camps at Gemmel quit in a body, other camps also were pulled out, the result being that last Tuesday the big paper mill here had to shut down on account of not being able to get logs. The cost of a ton of print paper has been shown to be around $33.00. Today some of the smaller papers are required to pay $170.00 per ton.

Any organization that would stand in the way of Big Boy Backus pulling down this fat graft, necessarily would incur the boss' wrath, and it was right there that Edward Wellington Backus sent a frenzied distress signal to his loyal partners and allies in the Big Profit game. The tools responded with alertness. One hundred deputies were sent up from Bemidji, an M & I freight crew en route Bemidji to Big Falls was pressed into service, 30 deputies at five dollars a day were dispatched from here. This last bunch of stiffs was largely made up from members of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers, the same highly-educated outfit that upon the Everett trouble being laid before them, came to the conclusion that it was nothing that could interest them. The pitiable spectacle of armed papermakers eagerly awaiting a chance to shoot unarmed members of the only real union in existence today, the **One Big Union**, was presented to us. On manufactured charges of "riot" Fellow Workers W. A. Thorn, "Frenchy" Noel, T. J. O'Connell and C. E. Tonning were arrested by Sheriff Tom White. This last named gun-toter is well named as he had to get sufficiently well steamed up before he generated enough courage to lay hands on the fellow workers. No one was allowed to see the boys after they were put in jail here. As yet no specific charge has been made against them, John Doe warrants being used in each case.

Forrest Edwards was informed of the case and G. E. B. Member Richard Brazier arrived here Saturday; Fellow Worker Schultz also arriving from Minneapolis. Somebody got the Sheriff on the long distance 'phone and told him there was a bunch of reds leaving Bemidji. Right there the Sheriff's whiskey bottle got hell, and just at this critical moment, in walked Fellow Worker Brazier and he was met with "where's your gang," and then, "get the hell out of here."

"A Little Bit of Wob in Every Scissorbill."

Altho Brazier had to temporarily retreat singing "There's a little bit of wob in every scissorbill," he afterwards was allowed to see the assistant county attorney who promptly reversed the Sheriff's order that he would not be allowed to see the imprisoned workers. In the meantime Fellow Worker Schultz had been able to get a copy of the John Doe warrant. Brazier got the testimony from the boys in jail, all information being sent to an attorney at Duluth who will appear at the trial, which starts here Friday, January 12th. The charge against Thorn states that the "rioting" occurred at Northome, in a camp where Thorn was not at. Charges against the other boys are so elastic that they would probably include anything from stealing milk from a blind kitten to secretly putting the paper mill in your vest pocket and walking away with it! The first night Brazier slept at the Victoria hotel, deputy sheriffs visited his room three times during the night. They all wanted to know "where's your gang," and one bright specimen of the educated monkey tribe asked him if he wasn't figuring on blowing the dam up. Only a few of the camps are working yet, possibly none of them being up to full strength, and many of them are closed. The paper mill just barely receives enough logs daily to keep it going, the reserve pile of 40,000 cords of pulp-wood has long ago been exhausted. If the workers realized it, they have Big Boy Backus completely at their mercy. Some camps in obscure places are unaware of the strike, sabo tactics being used on all camp mail. A mass meeting was held here last week in which a resolution was passed by the Backus crowd, declaring that all known members of the I. W. W. would be arrested on sight, and either jailed or deported. This just helps to make the boys more determined. Fellow workers in the Northern Minnesota woods, how long are you going to let this bloated Backus run your affairs, giving you a measly wage whilst he climbs away with the big end of the long green? You are entitled to the full value of your product, and one of these not-so-very-far-away days you're going to get it, but you will only get results in **One** Union, the **One Big Union of Lumberworkers.** We've sure got the enemy scared, street lights in Unintentional Falls burn brightly till 8 in the morning; "specials" are numerous; I. W. W.'ism is a subject strictly tabooed, and local members are marked men. Come on up here and get in the game, be discreet, use tact, and bring your wooden shoes.

—Griff Junior.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Will Fellow Worker Thorne, who was with Edith Frenette in Everett the night the street-speaker Reed was arrested, please communicate immediately with Attorney Fred H. Moore, 511 Lyon Bldg., Seattle, Wash. Important!

NOT PROSECUTOR BUT TRUSTS WILL TRY EVERETT PRISONERS

Last week the coming of Mr. Vietch, of Los Angeles, was mentioned in the "Industrial Worker." Readers will remember that we said that this Vietch, who is engaged as extra prosecutor, was an office partner in Los Angeles with Malcolm McLaren, a detective, who had won his spurs in several labor cases by the unsavory methods usually practised by the disciples of Wm. J. Burns.

We wondered then how Vietch could possibly bear the separation from his brother in arms and now you will all feel relieved to hear that these two birds of a feather are once more flocking together.

For Mr. Malcolm McLaren has also arrived! This gentleman, lent to the Lumber Trust by the brotherly courtesy of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of California, has followed his friend from Sunny California, so that the two may once more work in harmony in the congenial task of "fixing" a bunch of rebel workingmen.

The successor to O. T. Webb, former prosecutor, whose term has now expired, is Lloyd Black, a young lawyer of about 26 years, who still conserves some ideals of his profession. These ideals are going to be rapidly shattered, however. One of the things that will shatter them is that Black, altho nominally Prosecutor, is not doing the main part of the prosecuting!

Associated with him is the firm of Cooley, Horn and Mulvihill, represented in this case by Mr. Cooley. This gentleman was wished on to Webb and continues assisting the prosecution. The firm represents the lumber interests.

Prosecutor Doesn't Know; Lumber Trust Does.

The fact that Black is not let into the secrets of his own prosecution is well shown by the fact that in a recent conference with the attorneys for the defense, one of our lawyers remarked that the character of the prosecution we should have to face, was well indicated by the presence of Mr. McLaren in Everett.

Poor Black thereupon innocently asked who McLaren was! It is actually a fact that he had not yet heard of McLaren and it was **our attorneys** who introduced him to his own henchman!

Another point that proved well that the Lumber Trust is going ahead without taking the prosecutor into much account in his own prosecution is the fact that Black was absolutely ignorant, until informed by our attorneys, that one of the 74 men in jail, **disappeared from the Everett jail and was away for five days!**

Neither the Prosecuting Attorney nor the new incoming Sheriff McCullouch, knew anything about this! Once more, it was **our attorneys** who informed Black of this high-handed action. This particular little frame-up was engineered by the respectable Mr. Cooley and ex-Sheriff McRae who hoped to isolate one of our men and to get him to implicate his fellow workers with any cock-and-bull story they wanted him to tell. But this man, judging from what he now tells our attorneys, is on the square. He seems to be all to the good and man allthru! And so the "legal" skulduggery of these law-and-order gentlemen fell to the ground. His story on the witness stand will help vitally to show the "constitutional" methods of the prosecution!

PAGEANT WILL BE STAGED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Dreamland Rink has been reluctantly abandoned for the staging of the Everett Pageant. The German House has been secured. The later, while only a smaller crowd can be accomodated, permits of a better presentation as the stage is modern.

According to the Police, Dreamland Rink is all right to hold six or seven thousand at boxing tournaments or for the political ranting of a governor, but not for a gathering of workers. Certainly not!

The change will mean that the pageant will be given the best possible presentation, but at the loss of some money, owing to a smaller seating capacity.

Bill Thorne will take the leading agitator part in the pageant. Those who have known him in the woods and in San Francisco will be glad to learn that he is part of the cast. At present Thorne is a good married man, settled down in Eureka, where he is gathering funds for the Everett victims. Since his last publicity in connection with the "Army of the Unemployed," he has married Ida Adler, who was during the strike of 1913, the Secretary of the Ladies' Garment Workers of San Francisco. They have, together been carrying forward the old battle to the best of their ability.

At first, the rehearsals will be held in the new I. W. W. Hall, at 85 Third Street. This is a fine hall and for the practicing of individual parts cannot be beat.

San Francisco is steadily forging to the front. George Speed, as Secretary, is helping out in the steady fight. The recruiting local, the culinary workers and general propaganda are progressing as rapidly as a sure growth will allow. The new hall has a big assembly hall which will seat 700, a secretary's office, a library, and a women's restroom. It is right at the gate to the slave market.

—Press Committee.

WOULD REVIVE THE DEAD.

TACOMA, Wash.—The Tacoma I. L. A. is sending an appeal to all locals of the A. F. of L. for funds to revive that organization here.

A dance is to be held at some future date and at this dance an automobile is to be raffled, the profits to go to the I. L. A. lumber handlers and cargo men. As there are 22,000 different locals of the A. F. of L. in the United States, this should net them a good sum to revive this antiquated form of union. Fifty-four dollars goes every week to the officials of the General Cargo Handlers alone. The old members of the I. L. A., disgusted with their recent defeat and its cause, are not paying their dues to any extent and the union would be down and out if it had to depend on the workers in Tacoma.

An invitation has been sent to the I. L. A. to send some of their men to the I. W. W. open forum meeting on Wednesday evening, January 17, to tell us why they want to reorganize. Three of the officials were instructed to come to this meeting. A rumor is current here that the Employer's Association are ready to sign up with the I. L. A. to avoid the organization of the waterfront by the I. W. W.

The hall which the employers has opened here for hiring for the waterfront is used as a general employment agency for the recruiting of scabs. A car load of these was sent down to Portland recently to break the strike of boilermakers there. Yesterday there was a sign for sixteen shingle men. On asking questions, I found these men were wanted to scab at Port Angeles.

—C. L. Showalter.

FOR BIRTH CONTROL.

DENVER, Col.—The Reverend Dr. David H. Fouse, one of the prominent preachers of this city, addressing the Benjamin Franklin Club here, made a plea for birth control on moral and racial-improvement grounds. Lack of general knowledge of sex is responsible, he said, for excesses that are "one of the most damning sins that curse the community."

Detroit Local Number 16, Branch 1, has moved to Room 20, 18 Library Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Jerome P. Lifman is secretary.

A CALL FOR CO-OPERATION.

The Forest and Lumberworkers, I. W. W., is entering on a vigorous and determined campaign of organization and would like to get more real, live delegates for the lumber industry of this section, especially in view of the impending trial of our fellow workers. We are endeavoring to systematize the work and get down to a bigger-than-ever business. All men going into the camps and mills should carry credentials and the office will co-operate with them in every way possible. We would be glad to answer all communications and give correct data in regard to conditions in all camps and mills.

All members, having credentials that have expired, are asked to communicate with the organization committee or the secretary immediately, and have their credentials renewed at once. This is necessary in order to get a complete sheet of information. It is essential that the Organization committee know at all times where the delegates are, in order to aid in colonizing the jobs.

C. H. RICE.

Chairman, Organization Committee, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

F. J. Rhodes, the branch secretary at Aberdeen, wants a bunch of good, live fighters to come into the Grays Harbor country. Owing to the large number of unemployed and unorganized men in that territory the bosses are raising the cost of board and cutting the wages, in many instances.

It is a fine thing to have a union, but a hard thing to get. —O'Brien.

The heaven of the rich is built out of the hell of the poor. —Victor Hugo.

Sab-cat Slim sez: "Talk is cheap, what I wont is the goods!" "Me too," sez I.

—M. F.

WORKERS ARE RELEASED.

INTERNATIONAL FALLS, Minn., Jan. 12.—Fellow Workers A. W. Thorne, C. E. Tonning, T. J. O'Connell, F. C. Noel and Ted Smith were released on January 11th after all being held seven days, and, in the case of Fellow Worker Thorne, ten days, as the result of their activities in the strike against Bachus & Brooks at Gemmell. With the exception of Fellow Worker Thorne the men were not given a preliminary hearing. There was no charge that the court could make stick, the principal reason for their arrest being to take them away from the work of organizing the strikers.—George Guiton.

A CONTROL THAT CUTS NO LOGS.

"The Minneapolis Tribune, referring to the lumber strike, says: "The sheriffs of Koochiching, St. Louis and Beltrami Counties reported that they were in control of the timber districts where I. W. W. agitators have been driving men from the camps for the past few days." This is the kind of control that does not cut any logs.

Bachus says that unless the sheriffs can break the strike the paper mills will have to close.

The government will refuse to call out the militia according to another report. Company F at Virginia was called for but the men who had been roasted to death in Mexico all summer did not want to freeze to death this winter. Only one man of the whole company responded to the call.

NOTHING TO COWARDS.

Organization is power for business and professional men. But themselves organized, they do not want you organized, as the way you are you are easier to rob.

Jack, now is the time to take out a red card and line up with the fighting I. W. W. You will have to stand with us or you stand with the lumber kings to be further enslaved.

Study the literature of the I. W. W. Use sabotage to make the job easy. Fight and work for better conditions. Nothing will come to cowards, only fighters can have and hold. Be a fighting worker. Delegate 24, Forest and Lumberworkers.

STRIKE MEETING AT BEMIDJI.

BIMIDJI, Minn., Jan. 6th.—The Lumberworkers Organization held a mass meeting of protest against the Lumber Trust and the use of gunmen and policemen, as usual, against the workers. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. James Hayes.

The first speaker was Nels Madsen, the Branch Secretary, who told forcibly of the purposes of the employers, their organization and the cure thru organizing—and organizing right.

Comrade Hannah was the next speaker. With a wide knowledge of the methods of the masters in this territory he showed that the employers were doing the logical things for bosses to do, in using every method against the workers. He showed the evidences of boss-ownership in the press of this territory and in Duluth. He dwelt on the statement made by Bachus to the Governor that if the National Guard was not turned into this territory, there would be hunters and trappers in the woods around his camps. This was, he said, evidence that there is a real and acute conflict between two classes in society, and that the ruling class are ready at all times to go the limit to protect their profits.

Maurice Kaplan also made a convincing speech saying that the I. W. W. was the only organization that did any actual fighting against the masters, with a clear knowledge of the meaning of the struggle.

Fellow Worker Fred Melrose then spoke, after which the strikers told of the actual conditions on the job and why they had rebeled. Theirs was a story of camp blankets that had been used for seven years without washing, of filthy, crowded and unsanitary bunkhouses, and work that was slavery of the worst type.

Everything has been orderly here. The strikers are lining up almost solid in the **One Big Union.** —A. A. Hortman.

CALIFORNIA JOB NEWS.

REDDING, Cal.—Many men are passing thru here on the way South from Portland.

All inquire for directions to where they might secure work. I have spent several winters in California but this is the hardest ever. The mines are all filled and the workers are doing their utmost to "stick it out" for the winter.

Another I. W. W. and myself are working on a cement mixer for which we get the magnificant sum of $2.25 a day.

There is some work out of Chico some 12 miles at ditch work. The wages are $2.50 a day. The board, which is reported good, costs 75 cents a day.

The Whitehall estate is preparing to build a sugar-beet factory four miles out of Tracy. The wages are $2.25 up. The men are at present boarding in Tracy, but cook and bunk houses are being erected.

There is a possible chance of a man going to work in the mines near Lincoln, between Roseville and Marysville.

There is a dam being built at San Pablo, near Oakland. About three hundred men are working there. The wages are $2.25 for muckers and $2.50 for four-up teamsters, driving dump wagons.

Muckers in the tunnel are paid $3 and mahcine men $3.50. The board is fair in comparison with the average, but the sleeping facilities are poor and the worker should go on this job with plenty of warm blankets.

There is some work at a Nursery at Chico, cutting wood. The wages are $1.50 a day with nothing found.

ARMY, WHO FOR?

"I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment—those for whose benefit and protection they would enlist."

—President Wilson.

Ge Whiz! What an admission. President Wilson agrees with the I. W. W. position. That's what we have been teaching all the time, that to the boss the soldier does belong.

—M. F.

FRUITS OF PIONEER WORK OF AGITATORS

SPOKANE, Wash.—It seems that the years of educational work done by the pioneers of agitation in the Spokane country are at last to bear fruit and that the I. W. W. will soon reap a splendid harvest on the job. Just at present the most of the new members are coming from the lumber industry, as that is almost the only one which is operating extensively at the present time; but the organizing is by no means confined to any one locality.

In the first five days of this week thirteen branch offices and the Spokane district office have initiated 173 new members, sold 689 dues stamps and disposed of a great amount of literature.

Bosses Are Worried.

The bosses are very much worried about the organization. A short time ago the largest meeting of logging contractors ever held in Spokane decided that to forestall organization, something must be done and some concessions granted to the lumberjacks. They announced that they believed that the lumberjack would respond to decent treatment and that they would spend approximately fifteen dollars for each man in their camps in putting up sanitary camps and giving better board than previously. This is rather a belated admission that the conditions needed improving. It is really not the bosses who are giving the workers these concessions, but the I. W. W., which, thru its agitation, forced the masters to action.

The daily papers here have awakened an uneasy feeling among the fashionables by stating that the I. W. W. is organizing the Domestic Workers in Spokane. According to these reports the organization is being completed and will soon present its demands, including an eight-hour day, one day a week off, good foods and other things.

—C. E. Payne.

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SAND POINT, Ida.—During the last week we lined up over eighty new members. Sand Point, while new on the I. W. W. map will be up with, or in advance of, many locals if they do not wake up.

The workers here will have to get lined up if they are to work in some of the camps in this locality. On some of the jobs the boys have what is virtually job control and they refuse to work with men who will make no effort to better their own conditions. They have decided to fight to make life worth while for themselves and they will let nothing stand in their way. The worker who is not lined up in the I. W. W., or who has taken a stand with the boss, will find life miserable all thru this territory within a short time. —C. W. Heese.

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WHITEFISH, Mont.—There is a good chance for great organization work for delegates who understand the aims and objects of the I. W. W. between the Idaho Line and Whitefish. As I am not qualified to explain all questions, I do not carry credentials, and I cannot do much here. I am doing the best I can.

Wages range from $2.25 a day up in this locality, with a charge of 90 cents a day for board. I have met men here who had never heard of the I. W. W. before, and as we have the homesteader to contend with, and they expect to become capitalists themselves, we need some first-class organizers.

—Charles Murphy.

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While no members "knows it all" about the I. W. W. or anything else, the important principles of the organization are simple and easily explained. We feel sure that Fellow Worker Murphy could do good work with credentials. As to the Homesteader, who intends to become a capitalist, the I. W. W. need not worry. The boss will prove to him, soon, that he is just a "bonehead working man." Then he can be organized, if a wage worker. —Editor.

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BEMIDJI, Minn.—Fellow Worker Richard Brazier, Executive Board member of the I. W. W., was with us here on January 9th. An educational meeting was called at 7:30 p. m., at which Fellow Worker Brazier was the principal speaker. The subject was, "The Power of Organization." At the end of Fellow Worker Brazier's talk, many questions were asked and answered. Branch Secretary Nels Madsen also spoke on the necessity for co-operation. Several songs were sung.

The spirit of unionism prevails here. The paper mills at International Falls will either have to close down or Bachus & Brooks will have to grant the demands of the men they have in the past despised.

—George Guiton.

ROCKFORD MAIL LIST.

There is mail at the Rockford Local, I. W. W., 527 Seventh Street, for the following fellow workers: Robert Krempel, Harrison Haight, Alvin Nelson, F. H. Walden, Gust Nelson, Charles McWhirt, David Lindstrom, I. E. Gilmore, Fred Currier and E. Legg.

—Roy Dempsey, Secretary.

Will Fellow Worker Harry Kline get into communication with Raymond Lee, Box 85, Nippon Station, Seattle, Wash.

FRENETTE'S CASE CONTINUED.

On Tuesday, the 16th, a further delay was granted by request of Fred H. Moore, of the trial of Fellow Worker Edith Frenette, who was to be tried for unlawful assemblage on the 17th, the case being continued indefinitely.